



GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO HAVANA

A Graphic Description of
What He Saw.

HAD A DELIGHTFUL TRIP

Next to seeing his son the most enjoyed being with fourth Virginia Volunteers—The Boys are Home Nick—Havana a Fine City—The Cubans are Mixers—A Horrible Night—Annexation.

(Special to Virginian-Pilot.)
Richmond, Va., March 11.—Governor Tyler was back at his desk to-day, having returned from Havana this morning. His Excellency put in several hours of hard work trying to dispose of the business which has accumulated during his absence of ten days.

"I had a delightful trip and I think the entire party enjoyed it as much as they ever enjoyed any outing. Everything was full of novelty and full of interest. One doesn't realize the great difference between Cuba and the United States until one gets a glimpse of Cuba. I was there four days only, but I used my eyes and my ears to the best advantage possible, and I saw much that, to me, was full of interest.

"Next to seeing my son Heath, who was awaiting us at the Hotel Tele. Telegraph, of course I most enjoyed being with the officers and men of the Fourth Virginia at Camp Columbia, five miles out of Havana. I doubt if there is a finer regiment in the service. Its excellence is the talk of soldiers and civilians down there. The boys are bronzed and soldierly in appearance and the manner in which they drill excites the enthusiasm of all who witness it. It is magnificent. Colonel Taylor held a review in honor of the Virginians. It was the prettiest sight of the kind I ever witnessed.

THEY ARE HOMESICK.
"The boys are well fed, well quartered and well clothed. But they want to come home. There is not any doubt about that. I did not make them a speech, but I talked to them a little, and every time I said I was about their coming back to Virginia there was a yell. I have never been able to strike such a popular chord in my speeches in Virginia. I would be a wonderful orator if I could. When I pronounced anything possible to have the regiment brought back there was great cheering.

"There are only about thirty men in the hospitals, and the surgeons told me there were no serious cases. There is said to be not a single case of yellow fever or smallpox in Havana. I think the cleaning up which the Americans have begun is having a good effect.

HAVANA A FINE CITY.
"Well, Havana is a fine city, a beautiful city, a wonderful city. I have visited most of those of this country and Europe, but I have seen nothing like Havana. The general conditions of life, the novelty and the attractions strike the tourist above all else.

"The braying of a donkey under my window woke me the morning after I got to Havana. This was in the busiest part of the city, mind you. Once, while I was sitting at a table in a fashionable restaurant, I was startled, I won't say shocked, by a chicken hopping up beside my plate and cackling like she had laid an egg. A duck jumped from the basin of a fountain to a table near me and shook the water from her wings onto my table and plate.

THEY ARE GREAT MIXERS.
"Oh, I tell you they are the greatest mixers imaginable. Man and beast live close together. The basements of the houses are occupied by the families and their domestic animals in most friendly fashion. This applies to rich and poor alike.

UNDIVIDED IN DEATH.
"Poverty and wealth is side by side everywhere. The beggar and the rich man are constant neighbors. And in death they are not divided. The contrasts in the Cristobal Colon cemetery are probably the most remarkable sights I saw. The tributes to the dead are the most splendid I have seen in this country or Europe. All around one is magnificent such as we do not find in American cemeteries, imposing statuary, splendid marble monuments, fountains, broad drives, and winding walks, and shrubs and flowering plants in greatest luxuriance. But in the center of this splendid God's acre is a great pit forty feet in depth surrounded by a stone wall ten feet high and nearly filled with human bones.

A HORRIBLE SIGHT.
"The sight was horrible. Imagine hundreds of human skeletons piled up together, grinning in ghastly ghostly, skeleton fashion. The bones of those of persons once buried, but whose families were unable to pay the annual tax required to keep their dead underground. As a result the bones were taken up and thrown in this charnel-pit. I do not know what this tax is called. I suppose ground rent would be a good name for it. I wondered as I looked at this mass of human bones if the hand of government had ever been laid as heavily upon any city as Spain's was laid upon Cuba. Not even the dead could rest for the importunities of the insatiable tax-gatherer.

"I did not find in Havana the poverty that I expected," said the Governor. "Reggars were comparatively few. One sees more than on the streets of the average American city. I went into many of the streets of the slums. Conditions seemed not much worse than we can find them in our own cities."

ANNEXATION.
Regarding annexation Governor Tyler said he had used every opportunity



THE SHIPMENT OF \$3,000,000 FOR THE CUBAN ARMY.

Paymaster General Carey, U. S. A., accompanied by Major Henry L. Rogers of the pay department and a detachment of regulars, who will guard the money on its way, has started for Cuba with \$3,000,000, which is to be used to pay the Cuban army. General Carey has been directed by the war department to take charge of the money until it is turned over to General Brooke at Havana. On the way from the New York treasury to the ship the money was guarded by soldiers.

MONEY FOR CUBAN TROOPS

Three Million Dollars En Route to Havana.

Removal of the Gold and Silver From the Sub-Treasury Watched by a Large Crowd—How It Was Transferred to Steamer.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)
New York, March 11.—The United States transport Meade sailed to-day for Havana, passing quarantine at 5:14 p. m. She has on board the \$3,000,000 provided by the United States government to pay Cuban troops.

Of the total amount, half is in gold and half in silver.

GUARDED BY SOLDIERS.

Much interest centered in the removal of the treasure from the Sub-Treasury. A large crowd gathered and watched the proceedings. Captain Little, of the Quartermaster's Department, had charge of the detachment of soldiers from the forts in this neighborhood. There were about 50 men, each with a Krag-Jorgensen and a full belt of cartridges. They formed in line at the Treasury building and the boxes and safes of coin were passed out between them.

Half a dozen ordinary trucks were in readiness in the street, and men dragged out the money on small hand trucks to the Pine street entrance of the building.

Half the money was in iron safes, about a foot and a half high, and weighing about a hundred pounds each. All the money was gotten on the trucks and eight men board each one. They stood on the safes or cases, holding their rifles, and the trucks were then driven through Broad street.

The treasure was taken to Pier 2, East river, where General Meigs, of the government service, was in waiting to receive it. The soldiers again formed in line and a dozen policemen stood at the gang plank while the money was being placed aboard the Meigs. There were over a hundred cases and safes in all.

The Meigs steamed over to Brooklyn, where, at Pier 22, the coin was placed on the Meade.

Paymaster General Carey, accompanied by Major Rogers, of the paymaster's office, will have charge of the money and will turn the coin over to General Brooke, who will supervise its payment to the Cuban soldiers.

Crime of Regimental Commissioners

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)
Chicago, March 11.—Lieutenant Colonel H. B. Sharpe testified at the beef inquiry to-day that wagons which had not been cleaned after being used for the transportation of manure, and wagons in which garbage had been covered, the bottom of which were covered with slime in which maggots were crawling, were used to carry fresh meat to the soldiers at Camp Thomas, at Chickamauga, last summer. Lieutenant Colonel Sharpe was stationed at Chickamauga from April 23 to July 29 of last year and was later chief commissary with General Brooks in Porto Rico. The blame for this condition of things, said Lieutenant Colonel Sharpe, lies on the shoulders of the regimental commissaries who sent the wagons for the meat without having them properly cleaned, according to orders. As soon as he learned of this matter he ordered the wagons cleaned immediately. The meat issued to the troops, the witness said, was of good quality, and in good condition, but after it had been carried in wagons in the condition described, it was, of course, impossible for the troops to use it.

Six witnesses were examined at the first sitting of the court to-day, the evidence given by Lieutenant Colonel Sharpe being the most important of the day.

GENERAL WALKER SHOT

He Fires a Bullet Into Judge Rhea's Counsel.

The Congressman Elect's Private Secretary Shoots the Contestant in the Arm and Shoulder—William Hamilton Dangerously Wounded.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)
Richmond, Va., March 11.—A special to the Dispatch from Bristol, Va., says that while ex-Congressman James A. Walker, contestant for the seat of Judge Rhea in the Fifty-sixth Congress, was cross-examining Rhea's witnesses, he became involved in a quarrel with William A. Hamilton, of counsel for Rhea. Walker shot Hamilton in the abdomen, and Hamilton may die, Walker was shot in the arm and shoulder, but not seriously wounded. He and one of his friends here have been arrested.

General Walker was shot by G. E. Davis, private secretary to Judge Rhea.

BROUGHT ON BY WITNESS.

The difficulty was brought on by a witness, who made very offensive remarks about Walker. Trouble had been brewing for some time. All manner of taunts are said to have been thrown at General Walker by Rhea's friends in taking the depositions at Bristol, as well as elsewhere. Hamilton is a Republican, and volunteered his services as counsel for Rhea.

General Walker, in company with his secretary, immediately after the shooting, went to the St. Lawrence Hotel, where he is stopping.

CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED.

A physician dressed General Walker's wounds, and he is doing well. He will probably recover. Hamilton is believed to be fatally shot. The trouble occurred in the Virginia Courthouse, in the presence of a large party of friends of both men. All sorts of rumors are afloat as to how the affair was precipitated and definite details are, therefore, difficult to secure. The affair has caused considerable excitement, and more trouble may follow as intense feeling is said to exist among the political friends of both. The usual criminal warrants have been sworn out for both men.

THE RIVAL CONTRADICTIONS.

General Walker is well known all over Virginia. He was prominent in the Confederate army, being a brigadier general. Since the war he has served as Commonwealth's Attorney, representative in the Legislature and Lieutenant to Congress as a Republican from the Ninth District and was a candidate for re-election last November. The returns showed the election of Rhea, his competitor, and General Walker now charges fraud. He gave notice of contest and pursuant to such notice has been taking testimony, the result of which was the difficulty to-night.

Judge Rhea is a prominent Democrat of Washington county, Va. He held numerous judicial positions previous to his candidacy for Congress.

Fighting Over Dead Body.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)
London, March 11.—The Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Sir Matthew White Ridley, has refused the application, previously granted by the Consistory of the Court of St. Paul's, to Mrs. Anna Maria Druce, who claims to be the daughter in law of the fifth Duke of Portland, to open the Druce vault in High Gate cemetery, unless the owner of the grave consents to have the coffin opened and the Probate Court orders an inspection of the remains. The decision is contrary to expectations and means a further litigation.

HONEST NAVAL OFFICERS

Refuse to Profit by Injustice to Others.

Rear Admiral Higginson Asks to Be Reduced in Rank, While Lieutenant Ward Refuses to Take Precedence Over a Classmate.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)
Washington, D. C., March 11.—Two things, in the opinion of Secretary Long, creditable to the naval service, have occurred recently that deserve to be made public. One is the request of Admiral Higginson, which is contained in the following letter:

Washington, D. C., March 10, 1899.
Sir—I respectfully request to be allowed to resume my former number on the naval list after Rear Admiral Kempff. While deeply grateful to the President and myself for my nomination for work done off Santiago I do not regard my own services as so conspicuous as to warrant my advancement, while the other commanding officers nominated at the same time as myself go unrewarded. They were a gallant band of naval officers and certainly deserved well of their country, and if their services are to go unrecognized I desire to share the same fate. Very respectfully,
FRANCIS J. HIGGINSON,
Rear Admiral U. S. N.

TO HON. J. D. LONG, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Admiral Higginson's name was one of the last list sent in by the President for advancement for gallant service off Santiago, probably by inadvertence Admiral Higginson's name was confirmed apart from the rest, which the Senate adjourned without confirming.

SECRETARY LONG'S APPRECIATION.

Secretary Long has addressed the following letter to the Admiral:

"Will you let me express my high appreciation of your very handsome and considerate conduct in asking to resume your former number on the navy list, rather than to accept the advancement which places you above other officers who, for their gallant services in the recent war, deserved recognition, but failed to receive it, owing to the failure of the Senate to act upon the recommendations sent in by the President. The spirit which you manifest is so admirable that I hasten to write you this letter."

THE OTHER CASE.

The other is the case of Lieutenant Aaron Ward, who was recommended by the Board of Promotions for advancement. On learning of this he wrote to the Department declining advancement, inasmuch as it gave him precedence over his classmate, Lieutenant Staunton, the actions in which his vessel was engaged were of so great value as to justify him in availing himself of the opportunity.

"It is impossible," said he, "for me to be willing to accept a promotion which might deprive such an officer of a commission in the highest grade."

The recommendation made by the Board of Promotions in the case of Lieutenant Ward was not sent into the Senate, all the promotions recommended by that board having been held back to await the result of those which had been pending since the opening of the session and which the Senate adjourned without confirming.

Havana Mortuary Report.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)
Washington, March 11.—The following has been received at the War Department from General Ludlow, at Havana:

"The Havana deaths for February, 1899, are 51 per cent, less than that of February, 1898."

SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES

All Quiet Along the American Line.

THE FAMILIES OF OFFICERS

Order Forbidding Women and Children to Go to the Philippines—Last Batch of Spanish Soldiers Sent Home—Aguinaldo Changes Front—Arranging for Transportation of Reinforcements.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)
Manila, March 11.—2:15 p. m.—Extensive preparations are being made for a general advance of the American forces. The movement will probably take place soon. All is quiet, however, along the line.

At daylight the rebels were caught working on enfilading a trench at Calocan, and were shelled by a battery. Desultory firing also took place at San Pedro Macati.

The United States cruiser Charleston has relieved the armed transport Buffalo, off Paranaque.

The last batch of Spanish soldiers, numbering 855 men, excepting a few who are in the hospitals, were embarked on board the transport Buenos Ayres to-day.

FAMILIES OF OFFICERS.

Washington, March 11.—The War Department to-day issued the following: Adjutant General's Office, Washington, March 11, 1899. Commanding General,

Department of the East, Governor's Island, New York: The following cablegram has been received from General Otis:

"Manila is not a safe place for officers' families. Great difficulty is experienced in caring for those now here, and their safety is one of the chief causes of anxiety. Officers' families should remain in the United States. (Signed) 'OTIS.'"

MUST REMAIN AWAY.

Under such conditions the Secretary of War regrets that no more families of officers or enlisted men will be permitted to accompany troops. Families of officers and all non-commissioned officers for which quarters are legally provided will be permitted to retain their quarters at the posts from which troops depart, according to the provisions of memorandum circular dated Adjutant General's office, January 19, 1899.

By command Major General Miles. (Signed) H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General.

A copy of this order has been sent to all generals commanding departments of the army.

AGUINALDO CHANGES FRONT.

Madrid, March 11.—It is reported here that Aguinaldo had redoubled his opposition to the release of the Spanish prisoners now in the hands of the insurgents, because General Polavieja, now Minister of War, caused Dr. Rizal, who drew up the statutes of the Philippine League, and was, therefore, practically the instigator of the revolt in the islands, to be shot in December, 1896.

TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS.

New York, March 11.—Bids were today opened in the quarters of the department in this city for the transportation of troops from their stations to San Francisco, whence they will go to Manila. The troops are of the companies of the Thirtieth Infantry (about 400 men) and two batteries of the Sixth Artillery (about 200 men), now at New York.

The West Shore, Lehigh Valley, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, New York, Ontario and Western, Chesapeake and Ohio, Baltimore and Ohio, New York Central and Norfolk, and Western railroads all offered, practically no award was made. The bids will be forwarded to Washington.

ENLISTMENT OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

Washington, March 11.—The War Department has asked Judge Advocate General Leiber for an opinion as to the authority of the President to enlist general volunteer officers for service in the Philippines, and General Leiber makes the following reply:

"I am of the opinion that under the proviso referred to, general officers of the army may be enlisted for absolutely necessary purposes in the Philippine islands. The President is by the proviso authorized to enlist officers and men individually or by organizations, and this, in my opinion, gives him authority to enlist general officers individually. I attach no significance to the word 'enlist.'"

Under this construction of the law, the President can appoint or 'enlist,' as the law says, such general officers and volunteers as may be necessary. This will mean that the troops in the Philippines will be supplied with general officers in sufficient numbers.

The Golf Club Contest.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)
Miami, Fla., March 11.—The Miami events of the annual tournament of the Florida East Coast Golf Club closed to-day. In the finals for the Miami championship Merrill, of Boston, beat Ballard one up. The match was close throughout, neither player being more than one up after the third hole. On the eighteenth and final hole, with the score tied, Merrill made a fine approach, then an excellent put, winning the match by the stroke.

In the finals for the consolation cup, Sutherland, of New York, beat Maddock, of Brooklyn, and Palm Beach, champion of the South, four up and three to play. This play attracted

much interest, and the outcome was a complete surprise. The winners of the Miami cups are The winners of the Miami cups are Merrill, first championship; Ballard, second prize, and Maddock, the qualification prize on gross score; Lind, of New York, handicap cup for best net score, and Sutherland the consolation prize.

BAILEY ON IMPERIALISM.

"SOUTHERN NEGRO A PRINCE COMPARED WITH A FILIPINO."

Buffalo, N. Y., March 11.—Representative Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas, was the guest of the Independent Club at their March dinner to-night. About three hundred members of the club and invited guests assembled in the banquet room of the Ellicott Club to welcome the distinguished Congressman.

Mr. Bailey was heartily applauded, and it was some minutes before he could speak. His theme was "Imperialism."

He repeated his well known views on the subject and incidentally referred to the tariff, free silver and other questions of public interest. The Philippines, he declared, could maintain as good a government as some of the South American States. If, as Admiral Dewey had declared, the Filipinos were capable of governing themselves as the Cubans, why not let them govern themselves?

He would say to them: Assemble peacefully, form your government and we will recognize you. There should be no taxation, however, without representation. "Our friends, the enemy," he continued, "had some difficulty in keeping the peace in the Southern States, and I have had some difficulty in assisting them. Why shall we aggravate the race question further. The Southern negro is a prince compared with the Filipino."

He then referred to the recent Presidential campaign and the opinion expressed by each party, and said it is light we want now, not heat. Referring to the increase of the army, he said every war in which this country had participated had been won by volunteers. And yet the powers that be would destroy this patriotic feeling by employing hired soldiers to fight its battles. Referring to the future title of President, he said it would probably be the President of the United States and Emperor of the Philippine Islands.

In conclusion he said he pledged his life, eyes, his independence, which he valued more—that the party that stands for the Union against empire will command the suffrage of the American people.

Mr. Bailey's remarks were frequently interrupted by applause.

Letters were read from Whitelaw Reid and Senator-elect Beveridge, of Indiana, regretting their inability to accept invitations to address the club.

THE CHINESE IMBROGLIO.

TROUBLE BETWEEN RUSSIAN BEAR AND JOHN BULL AVERTED.

(Copyright, 1899, by Associated Press.)

London, March 11.—The British lion and the Russian bear came to uncomfortably close quarters this week over the Chinese imbroglio. The newspapers had already begun to talk of a serious crisis, and a grave outlook, but the diplomatic switchmen again succeeded in warding off a collision on the subject of the Northern railroads, a conflict being averted by a Russian backdown, according to the jingoes, and by a compromise, according to more impartial observers.

The Russian backdown, a compromise, according to more impartial observers, the real explanation of the affair appears to be that Russia made a protest against the British railroad contract partly as a feeler and partly as a warning. If the British premier had shown weakness, Russia would have persisted; but, in any case, Russia, by her protest, elicited a ministerial statement in the House of Commons that the conditions of the loan did not constitute foreign control.

Thus, Russia obtained a pledge that no such interpretation would be placed on the contract in the event of default, which connected war with a financial concession to the Russian claims in Northern China. On the other hand, Lord Salisbury scored in securing a withdrawal of the Russian protest.

SUSPENSION OF BANKS.

THREE CLOSE THEIR DOORS IN CALIFORNIA.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

San Luis Obispo, Cal., March 11.—The closing of the County Bank was followed to-day by the suspension of the Commercial Bank of this place. Liabilities of the County Bank amount to \$139,000, and the assets are placed at \$650,000. The Commercial Bank is well connected with substantial concerns and it is predicted that its suspension will only be of a temporary nature.

AND STILL ANOTHER.

Paso Robles, Cal., March 11.—The Bank of Paso Robles did not open its doors to-day. The failure of the County Bank at San Luis Obispo and inability to realize on assets fast enough to meet depositors' demands are the cause assigned for the suspension, which, it is thought, will be temporary. The cashier asserts that the deposits, which amount to about \$160,000, will be paid in full.

The Cable Chess Match.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

New York, March 11.—After a struggle lasting for nearly fifteen hours the American chess players came out with flying colors against the Britishers on Friday morning and concluded this evening at half past 6 the score being 6 to 4. Nearly from the start of this great international contest the Americans seemed to get the better positions on the majority of the boards, and although only three metadors, namely, Showalter, Barry and Fodges, scored a win for America on each of the boards that were engaged on, no fewer than six games were drawn, but Champion Pillsbury had to resign his game against the British champion, Blackburne.

GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES

Emperor Pleased With Restoration of Cordial Relations

THANKS AMBASSADOR WHITE

Commissioner Porter's Stay in Berlin Produces Good Results—Disparity in German Imports and Exports—Will Be Accorded Diplomatic Reception—Explanation of Cuban Tariff—Miles Egan Dispute.

(Copyright, 1899, the Associated Press.)

Berlin, March 11.—At the annual diplomatic dinner, given by the Emperor of Germany on Wednesday, His Majesty again warmly thanked the United States Ambassador, Andrew D. White, for his efforts in re-establishing more cordial relations between the two countries. Mr. White, in replying, said, the Emperor's graciously expressed anxiety regarding Rudyard Kipling had an excellent effect in the United States.

HIS ROBUST MAJESTY.
His Majesty looks more robust and stronger than ever. He has fully recovered from the effects of his Palestine journey.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron von Buelow, and Mr. White also conversed at some length and pleasantly.

Although Mr. Robert F. Porter since his arrival here has repeatedly announced to the official world and the press that his mission is in no wise authorized by the United States Government, his stay here has attracted considerable attention and is productive of good results. A series of interviews has appeared in some of the leading papers, in which Mr. Porter has strongly pointed out the mutual advantages of intimate and uninterrupted commercial relations between the two countries. The comments on his utterances have been extensive and varied. The Agrarian press does not look favorably upon them. The Kreuz Zeitung takes exception to the fact that Mr. Porter has no where hinted at American concessions.

MR. PORTER DISPUTED.

The semi-official Post disputes the correctness of Mr. Porter's figures on the subject of German exports to the United States; denies the justness of his conclusions, and adds:

"It is undeniable that German imports from the United States vastly increased during 1898, while the exports to American decreased fifty-three millions, compared with 1897, and forty millions compared with 1898."

The commercial and liberal press, however, hail Mr. Porter's declarations with satisfaction.

INVITED TO A RECEPTION.

While the Government has taken pains to show Mr. Porter that his efforts toward a better understanding commercially, between the two countries, are duly appreciated, Baron Von Buelow, of his own volition, has asked Mr. White to bring Mr. Porter to the diplomatic reception on Wednesday, as the Foreign Minister wishes to converse with Mr. Porter. Similar invitations have been extended to Mr. Porter by the Secretary of Interior, Count von Posadowski, and the Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, Baron von Thielmann.

CUBAN TARIFF EXPLAINED.

At the instance of the Government, Mr. Porter, this week, fully explained the new tariffs of Cuba and Porto Rico to a commission of experts.

Mr. Porter explains to the correspondent here of the Associated Press that a serious discrepancy exists between the figures of the imports and exports of Germany and the United States, furnished to the United States Treasury and those apparently drawn from German official sources and quoted in the Agrarian press. This explains the different conclusions reached.

THE MILES-EGAN DISPUTE.

The testimony in the Miles-Egan dispute at Washington has furnished the Agrarian press here with welcome material for the war on American meat. Some of the comments are extremely uncomplimentary to the American packers. The Kreuz Zeitung says:

"Since the testimony of General Miles has been given, the packers are so conscience-stricken as to furnish totally unfit meat to their own soldiers at the front, they would certainly not scruple to sell similar meat to foreigners. We hope these facts will not be lost sight of when the new meat inspection bill is considered in the Reichstag."

MEAT INSPECTION BILL.

As the Reichstag adjourns for Easter on March 22 the meat inspection bill will not be discussed until the middle of April. The chances of its passage in the present shape have diminished lately.

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CLASSIFICATION OF NEWS.

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